The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 49.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Ex-President Fillmore is in a precarious state from paralysis.

—The United States Supreme Court resumed its session on Monday.

—Thos. A. Patterson has been appointed Rev. enue Storekeeper for the Sixteenth Ohio District.

—Judge Hall, of the United States Court at Buffalo, died of heart disease on Monday morning.

—There is no truth in the dispatch from Cheyenne of Saturday last about the Indian trouble on Loup Fork.

—James B. Libbey, of the Boston *Press*, and formerly one of the proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, died on Monday night.

—The women's crusade against liquor houses still continues at Lincoln, Neb. Two hundred persons assembled last Sunday night at a temperance meeting.

—Commissioner Douglass has written a letter to Gen. Garfield protesting against a further reduction in the clerical force of the Internal Revenue Department.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Emanuel Bard as Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., and Rodney W. Danniels as Collector of Customs, at Buffalo Creek, N. Y.

—The American bark Everett, from Mantanzas, which arrived in New York on Monday, reports that on February 17th, off Havana, she was boarded by Spanish soldiers and searched.

—A dispatch from Fort Laramie says a column of troops left there on Monday morning for the agencies. The number of them is not given, for good reasons, but the column is sufficiently strong to protect the agencies and property.

—The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service had before them on Monday a bill regulating the salaries in the executive departments, and proposing an increase in the salaries of Assistant Secretaries and heads of bureaus, without disturbing those of higher officers.

—An explosion of caps containing fulminating powder took place in a toy store in New York on Monday afternoon, by which a clerk in the establishment and a lady and gentleman passing at the time were seriously injured. The whole front of the store was blown out. The caps were used in firing a toy mortar.

—The Catholic Pilgrimage Committee give notice that the time originally appointed for the departure of the pilgrims for Rome, which will not be later than the middle of May, is to be adhered to. The name of the steamer, day of sailing and other necessary information will be communicated to those enrolled soon after March 20.

—The street car drivers of Memphis struck on Monday in consequence of the adoption of a rule by the new superintendent allowing them commissions instead of two dollars per day. Their places were filled in a few hours. Some of them made a demonstration of their disapprobation towards their successors, but the affair was soon quelled.

—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate on Monday: Orange Jacobs, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; Ira W. Ross, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fifth District of Indiana. Postmasters—Rev. J. B. Gale, at Atchison, Ks.; Edgar A. Tritoo, at Tecumseh, Mich., and Robert A. Sanclair, at Jonesville, Mich.

—Senor Aldama, agent of the Cuban Republic in New York, says the patriot forces more than hold their own. They number about twelve thousand armed men, and could put three times that number in the field if they could procure arms and ammunition. The native Cubans were all on their side. Nearly one-half of the area of the island is in their possession. The Spanish troops in the field number 25,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. They are asking reinforcements from Spain.

CRIME.

—At St. Louis M. Leuck, a real estate agent, blew his brains out on Monday evening in the law office of H. B. Lightheiser. Financial trouble was the cause.

—A son of Capt. Pollock, postmaster at Brownsville, Neb., has confessed to the robbery of that postoffice on January 10, of valuable letters and packages.

—Horace Venable (colored), sentenced to be hanged on Friday next for the murder of Mary Holmes at Richmond, Va., had his sentence commuted to eighteen years in the penitentiary.

—At Little Rock, Ark., last Sunday evening, Tom Watts, colored, shot and killed Jack Nettles, colored, in front of the colored Methodist church, in that city, just as the congregation was dismissed. Four shots were fired. The streets were filled with people at the time, but nobody was hit except Nettles. Watts having caught the latter in bed with his wife was the cause of the killing.

FOREIGN.

—It is reported that the Count de Chambord is seriously ill.

—Archduke Albrieeht, of Austria, is visiting the camp of Don Carlos *incognito*.

—M. Ledan Rollin has been elected to the French National Assembly from the Department of Vaucluse to fill a vacancy.

FIRES.

—A fire in Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, burned several buildings, including the warehouse of John A. Byngton & Son, containing 500 bales of cotton, nearly all of which was burned or badly damaged.

CLINTON, Pa.

Fatal Accident—A Young Man Instantly Killed—Indignation Concerning the Valuation of Property in Finley Township.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLINTON, March 2, 1874.

On Saturday afternoon a terrible accident occurred near Murdocksville, Washington county. Two young men, sons of David Anderson, living in the edge of Beaver county, were engaged in felling trees, and one of the trees, being cut loose from the stump, lodged on another tree. Thomas Anderson commenced to cut the other down, when the butt of it split, flying back and striking him and killing him instantly. This young man was beloved by all who knew him. He was an upright Christian man and his place in the Sabbath School will be sadly missed; but such is the providence of God. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of all friends in their sore afflictions.

TOWNSHIP VALUATIONS.

The people here in Finley township have called an indignation meeting for the purpose of protesting against the action of our County Commissioners in raising the property in this township, after our Assessors (three as good men as is in the township, who were sworn to appraise the property), have made their return. Our three worthy Commissioners living out of the district seem to know a great deal more; it seems they have only multiplied the return by the figure four, thus valuing land at one hundred dollars per acre that would not sell for half that sum; and horses by their process will be valued at $400, and so on. G. B.

SALEM, O.

A Fearful Accident.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

SALEM, O., February 28, 1874.

An accident occurred to one of our citizens about 5 o'clock this evening, which, in all probability, will result fatally. Mr. Carey Haines, one of the proprietors of a sawmill near the road from Salem to New Lisbon, had been confined to his house with a severe illness, and was just able to walk out to the mill. While standing near two of the hands who were unloading the boards from the carriage, he was accidentally pushed backwards, and fell upon the circular saw, which was in motion, the saw penetrating his shoulder blade, severing three of his ribs and exposing the lungs. He was still living at last accounts, but with great doubt as to his recovery. G. D. H.

The U. S. District Attorneyship—A Correction.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN—I have just read, in your issue of Saturday last, a communication dated at Uniontown, Pa., in which, after stating that Ex-Judge Campbell, of that place, is a candidate for the vacant U. S. District Attorneyship for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the writer adds:

"*He is backed by Judge Veech, of your city, who, I learn is using his influence to procure him the appointment.*"

Assuming that I am the person referred to, permit me to say that your correspondent has been misinformed. I have not "backed" nor in any wise whatever done anything for or against any of the aspirants to that office; nor have I been asked to do so; nor, as at present advised, would I do so if asked, having no "influence" at the court of the Capital, and not pretending to have any.

Yours respectfully, JAMES VEECH.

SPRINGWOOD, March 2, 1874.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—The steamships Algeria and Pommerania, from New York, have arrived out.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Brief Sessions of both Houses—But one Bill Passed Finally—A Shower of Bills in the House—A Quiet Day with Our Legislators.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate was in session but a short time, and the only bill passed finally was that which regulates the increase of indebtedness, of cities, boroughs, &c.

A large number of petitions were presented in reference to various subjects, and were referred to the propriate committees.

HOUSE.

The House took up and passed to a second reading about twenty bills, but did not pass any bill finally. None of the bills were of any special interest to your readers.

Dimmick.

The report on Dimmick's case is expected to be made Tuesday, as the committee have so expressed themselves.

"Local Option."

The indications are that there will be a lively time over "Local Option" this session, as petitions on both sides have come in thick as falling leaves, and some reply must be given to them, one way or the other. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions for and against Additional Currency.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Chicago Merchants' Exchange against any further issue of paper money, and stating that the action of the Illinois Senators in advocating an increase of such money was based on misapprehension. Referred.

In presenting the petition, Mr. SHERMAN said it was also signed by seventy five leading merchants of Chicago, representing sixty millions of capital.

Mr. LOGAN said he had nothing to say against the character of the men signing the resolutions, as the names were respectable merchants, but he would say that the meeting at which the resolutions were adopted was composed of ten men, and they had been going around for the last ten days procuring the signatures of business men to the resolutions. The grocers of Chicago had an organization called the Merchants' Exchange, and it was the members of this body who had adopted the resolutions. The meeting did not represent the business men of Chicago, as the Board of Trade of that city was composed of 1,626 men. He (Logan) had received a letter from one of the alleged signers, stating that his name was there without his authority.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition signed by Potter Palmer, Leopold J. Walker, B. F. Allen, H. O. Stone, J. Young Scammon and Peter Schultz, of Chicago, asking for an increase in the volume of paper currency. He said these six men had done more to build up Chicago than any other persons there. He also presented a petition of a similar nature from the Mayor and a majority of the Board of Aldermen of that city, and one hundred of the leading business firms and three hundred and eleven prominent merchants. Also another signed by one hundred manufacturers and business men; another signed by four hundred and eighty respectable citizens; another signed by three thousand eight hundred and sixty business men and small traders, and a final one signed by all the merchants of Evanston, all of which were referred.

Mr. ALLISON presented a remonstrance from citizens of Wisconsin against any contraction of legal tender notes. Referred.

Bills Reported, Petitions, etc.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands to extend the time for completing the Wisconsin Central Railroad was taken up and passed.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill ceding to several States the beds of all unsurveyed lakes, bayous and other bodies of unnavigable waters lying within the limits of such State. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SPENCER presented a petition of ladies of New York setting forth the services rendered by them during the war, and asking for a pension. Referred.

The bill reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a few days ago, in relation to removing the bronze statue of Jefferson from the grounds of the Executive Mansion to the old Hall of the House of Representatives, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether United States securities, bonds, notes and fractional currency have and are being prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. If any change has been made therein, and what were the reasons for such changes, and what safeguards have been adopted against fraudulent issues of said securities. Agreed to.

The chair laid before the Senate joint resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. Referred.

Also a joint resolution from the same Legislature for the immediate payment by the United States of certain adjusted claims for Indian depredations in Kansas. Referred.

Also resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee of South Carolina, in reply to allegations in the resolutions of the Taxpayers' Convention in regard to excessive taxation imposed by the State of South Carolina.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use, for the benefit of the Great and Little Osage Indians in Kansas, $200,000 per annum for four years out of the proceeds of the sale of their lands.

Also a bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. It proposed to give that company the right to grants of lands and a subsidy of bonds for extending its road to unite with the Union Pacific Railroad at the 100th meridian, provided the Supreme Court shall decide such to have been the intention of the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862, '64 and '66.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a resolution of the Missouri Legislature asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions from the channel of the Mississippi river.

Mr. RAMSEY presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature asking that a survey be made to determine the feasibility of connecting the navigable waters of the Minnesota river and the Red River of the North by a canal.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The bill in regard to the appointment of a commission to investigate into the alcoholic liquor traffic was taken up, and Mr. PRATT spoke in favor of its passage.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over.

The Centennial Exhibition.

The unfinished business, being the House bill in regard to the Centennial Exhibition, was taken up.

Mr. SARGENT addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He argued that the National Treasury was not in a condition to appropriate money for this purpose.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States several bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. WARD, (Illinois)—To give flexibility to the currency without inflation; to legalize the issue of the reserve of forty-four millions, and to make the same available for a time of extraordinary financial pressure.

Mr. MCDILL—Granting the right of way to the Wisconsin Central and Wisconsin Valley railroads.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To cover into the Treasury bonds and money belonging to the Japanese and Chinese indemnity funds.

By Mr. MYERS—Imposing a duty of thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* on maccaroni and vermicelli.

By Mr. MCCRARY—Resolutions of the Iowa Legislature asking for the passage of a law to prevent railroad or transportation companies from making unjust charges or discriminations.

By Mr. COTTON—Like resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people.

By Mr. MONROE—For the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the signing of the proclamation emancipation.

By Mr. LUTTRELL—Resolutions of the California Legislature asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. CANNON—For the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

By Mr. BUTLER (MASS.)—To prevent maladministration in the civil service by officers against whom articles of impeachment are presented.

Also to enable members of Congress to do public business with their constituents and other departments of the Government, and to limit the franking privilege to certain newspapers. The bill provides that during any session of Congress, and for thirty days prior and subsequent thereto, all written and printed matter, and such other things as have been ordered by either house for distribution, shall go free of postage. The second section provides that all newspapers regularly printed, and not advertising sheets simply, shall go free of postage through the mails in the county where they are published, but shall not be delivered under the free delivery system. The third section requires all postal matter to be prepaid.

By Mr. CASSON—For the appointment of a joint commission to examine national lines of water communication.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. TYNER moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing weekly newspapers to be sent by mail within the county of their publication, and exchanges between publishers to be transmitted in the mails, free of postage.

The House refused to second the motion by 61 to 95, and the bill was not received.

Mr. FORT made a like motion in regard to a bill for the circulation by the Commissioner of Agriculture of books, seeds, cuttings, &c.

The House also refused to second it by a still larger majority.

Soldiers in Government Employ.

Mr. SCOFIELD called the attention of the House to the fact that there were among the employes of the folding room eleven wounded soldiers, eight of whom had lost a leg or arm, and the three others had suffered injuries equivalent in law, and he offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper to retain those men in case of a reduction of the force of the employes.

After considerable flurry the House refused to second the motion for the previous question by 68 to 90.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution advising the heads of departments and officers of the House that it is the sense of the House that in discharging clerks, officers and employes from the public service in their several departments, they shall discharge civilians who have not been in the army or navy, and shall retain disabled soldiers and sailors, and the wives and widows, daughters and sisters of soldiers or sailors, provided they are competent to perform their respective duties, and provided that two members of one family shall not be employed in the same department in Washington, and that it shall be in order for the Committee on Appropriations to embody this proposition in one of the regular appropriation bills. Agreed to and the resolution was adopted.

Unpaid School Teachers in the District.

Mr. G. F. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill compelling the payment of wages of the school teachers of the District. He remarked that they had not been paid since September last, and that the women teachers who are dependent on their wages are compelled to go without shoes.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

The Agricultural Department.

Mr. PLATT (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the failure of Congress to provide for the distribution of agricultural reports and rescinding the order for the printing of 225,000 copies of the Agricultural report for 1872, and providing for the abolition of the Agricultural Department by the 1st of January, 1875.

The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded.

Unnaturalized Enlisted Men.

Mr. SCHUMACHER (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending to unnaturalized enlisted men of the navy and marine corps the same privileges as to obtaining citizenship [as unnaturalized enlisted men in the army now have.

After some informal discussion the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and make the currency bill the special order for Wednesday next week, to the exclusion of all other orders except appropriation bills. Agreed to.

Mr. NYBLACK offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that any scheme for the improvement of the finances of the country will be unsatisfactory and incomplete which shall not embrace a revision of the tariff in the interest of revenue and for the emancipation of commerce from all unnecessary restrictions, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to enter upon and proceed with such a revision of the tariff. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Tax on Matches and Bank Checks.

Mr. KELLEY moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hurlbut in the chair, on the special order, being bills to repeal the tax on matches and bank checks, and was addressed by Mr. E. H. ROBERTS against them. He replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes in opening the debate on these bills.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roberts' speech Mr. WOOD obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

Mr. KELLEY moved to set apart next Saturday for a continuation of the debate on these tax bills. Agreed to.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to collect unpaid direct taxes. Referred.

The House then adjourned.

THE WHISKY WAR.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Women's Crusade.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in calling attention last evening to the Women's meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, said: "This revival of religion in the direction of temperance, under the auspices of women by the instrumentality of personal supplication with men of prayer unto God, is indeed a phenomena worthy of study and admiration. It is worthy of study by all who love to trace the operations of the human mind in communities, and it is worthy of more than admiration by those who believe in working for the purification of man. Whatever may be the circumstances and conditions of the Western women, their work is a noble one, and men should criticise their mistakes with leniency, and rejoice in their success with great joy, because every man should rejoice in everything that tends to pluck fellow-man from the evil effects of intemperance."

Prayer Meeting in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—At the ladies' temperance prayer meeting this afternoon pledges prepared by a special committee of ladies and several distinguished attorneys were presented and adopted. The pledges are for citizens, property holders, dealers, physicians and druggists. They are very concise and effective. A committee of twelve prominent ladies was appointed to have general charge of the movement. A committee was appointed to select appropriate hymns to sing during the crusade. Letters were read from parties in Maine, who, with an eye to the main chance, offer their services for speech making at reasonable rates. These letters were promptly laid on the table, with a suggestion that the writers had enough to do to attend to temperance work at home.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will meet this evening.

····Over 4,000 volumes were taken out of the Allegheny Library during last month.

····The "force" has been cut down at the Connellsville Railroad, and one hundred of the employes have been lopped off.

····The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the monthly pay roll, amounting to $3,269.78.

····The visit of the Water Committee to the site of the new water works will be made today instead of yesterday, as had been announced.

····The Board of Guardians of the Poor during last month paid out for relief of the poor $1,021.54 outside of the regular maintenance of the home.

····Early yesterday morning thieves broke into the cellar of Charles Heinrich's saloon, No. 245 second avenue, and stole a quantity of provisions and other articles.

····A Prohibition League has been organized at Wilkinsburg with the following officers: President, Rev. S. M. Henderson; Secretary, T. R. Robinson; Treasurer, S. G. Hughes.

····James Overbeck wants a divorce from Jennie Overbeck, on the ground of unfaithfulness. The case will be heard in the Common Pleas Court the first Monday of June.

····Last evening, about five o'clock, a teamster drove a pair of horses over the wharf log into the river, near the railroad bridge, in Allegheny. After considerable difficulty the horses were rescued.

····A union prayer meeting of the churches of Pittsburgh will be held this evening at 7¾ o'clock, in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. Announcement of the subject for meeting will be made in evening papers.

····The argument on the application for an injunction to restrain C. L. Magee, City Treasurer, from proceeding with the collection of the mercantile tax from Gustavus Sloy, the particulars of which were given yesterday, has been postponed until Saturday next.

····Yesterday morning Coroner McCallin went to Dravosburg to hold an inquest upon an infant child of Henry Frank. The child died in bed on Sunday night. It was subject to spasms, and its death, it is supposed, was the result of one of them. When the Coroner heard the facts he held no inquest.

····The Committee on the Col. J. B. Clark, memorial, of Allegheny, yesterday paid a visit to Cadiz, Ohio, to see how the work of laying the foundation for the monument was progressing. It is expected that the whole monument will be completed by the first of April. The shaft, which is of granite, is being made in Vermont.

····On Saturday morning about 5 o'clock fire was discovered in the house of Charles Forley, No. 50 Pike street, Allegheny. The General Grant Engine Company responded, and the fire extinguished without striking an alarm. The house was only slightly damaged, but about $50 worth of clothing was destroyed. No insurance.

····Two men named James Scott and Edward Lara, were before Deputy Mayor Neillie last evening for violation of the city ordinances, on oath of Street Commissioner Tyson. Scott for depositing dirt on Howard street, and Lare for blockading Union avenue with gravel roofing material. They were both fined three dollars and costs.

····The hosiery store of Degelman & Black, No. 30 Fifth avenue, was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning and $100 worth of goods carried off. A shutter in the rear of the store had been pried open with a jimmy, and the thief or thieves leisurely gathered together such goods as he or they thought worth taking, and decamped.

····The annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, will be held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, the tenth of the present month. The sessions will take place in the lodge room of Bethel Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., located at 475 Fifth avenue. Representatives, in addition to those from Pennsylvania, will be present from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, New York and Iowa.

····The Feast of Purim will be observed by our Israelitish citizens to day. It is a thanksgiving festival in commemoration of the deliverance of the Israelites from the hands of Haman, in the kingdom of the Persian King, Ahasuerus. It occurred 2,227 years ago. The history in full is to be found in the Book of Esther, which will be read in full at the Synagogue. Benevolence to the poor is one of the chief characteristics of a proper observance of the feast among the orthodox.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

A Bill to Abolish Fees for Coining Gold.

The Duties on Importations in American Vessels.

Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

Public Debt Statement --- Reduction During February, $2,520,047.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874.

Abolishing Fees for Coining Gold.

The House Committee on Coinage to-day, after consulting with Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, decided to report a bill abolishing the fee charged at the mints for coining gold, and to establish assay offices at Chicago, St. Louis and Helena, Montana.

Agricultural Committee's Policy.

A member of the House Agricultural Committee states that the policy of the committee in the future is to vote against any proposition affecting the franking privilege unless it provides for its full restoration.

Duties on Importations in American Vessels.

Representative Hubbell is thoroughly in earnest respecting the proposition offered in the House by him to allow duties on importations in American vessels to be paid in legal tender notes. Another clause in this bill restores the tax of ten per cent. on the general items struck out of the tariff laws last session. Mr. Hubbell will watch the bill in the Committee of Ways and Means, and expects to get a speedy report upon it.

The Boston Collectorship.

Much ridicule is thrown upon Massachusetts men here for the great prominence given to the merely personal matter of the contest over the Boston Collectorship. Nothing during this session has caused so much talk and excitement among Massachusetts men, and Western members say the panic was not equal to this commotion.

Construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A new bill has been determined upon and will probably be introduced next week, to take the place of the present House bill before the Select Committee, making such additions to the 15th Section of the Act of 1862 for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad as the managers of the Kansas Pacific may desire.

A Treasury Ruling.

The Treasury Department has promulgated a a ruling declaring that the ten days mentioned in the 33d Section, Act of July 14, 1870, in which imported merchandise can be forwarded to interior ports without appraisement under the provisions of said act, may be properly regarded as ten working days.

Keeping the Mouth of the Mississippi Open.

The enterprise of Captain James B. Eads of St. Louis for keeping the mouth of the Mississippi open to vessels of the greatest draft, by a system of jetties, seems to be gaining credit with the House Committee having it in charge, owing to the able advocacy of the same by Captain Eads, who is again here with a force of backers. But the opponents of the project, the advocates of the Ft. St. Philip canal construction, will strenuously resist it if reported favorably.

Repeal of the Moiety System Recommended.

As a result of the Sanborn investigation, the House Committee on Ways and Means will report a bill for the repeal of the law regulating moities. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1874.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,214,663,150
Five per cent. bonds	505,697,850
Total coin bonds	$1,720,360,700
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	9,813,390
Legal tender notes	382,076,599
Certificates of deposit	50,390,000
Fractional currency	48,640,494
Coin certificates	40,569,800
Total without interest	$ 521,678,887
Total debt	$2,266,530,977
Total interest	28,055,065
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 85,588,222
Currency	3,727,754
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	50,390,000
Total in Treasury	$ 139,705,976
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,154,880,066
Decrease during the month	2,520,047

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,515
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,034,347
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,352,344

Governor Shepperd's Answer to Congressional Inquiries.

The answer of Governor Shepperd to the inquiries of the joint select Committee to investigate District affairs were sent to the Committee to-day, together with twelve large boxes containing about 12,000 vouchers, measurements and contracts of the Board of Public Works.

UNIONTOWN, PA.

Republicans in Council—President Grant's and Gov. Hartranft's Administrations Endorsed—Conferees Selected to Attend the State Convention.

Hon. John C. Flenniken Fayette County's Choice for Lieutenant Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 2, 1874.

A large Republican mass meeting was held here this evening. Resolutions endorsing the administration of President Grant and Governor Hartranft were passed. The action of our United States Senators, Congressmen and Assemblymen was endorsed.

Judge Ewing was elected Senatorial delegate, and C. H. Beall and C. S. Sisson representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for Hon. John C. Flenniken for Lieutenant Governor.

The meeting also endorsed the appointment of Colonel Searight as Surveyor of Colorado. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in Fayette county. N. E.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 3, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, partly cloudy weather, higher temperature than on Monday, and southerly winds, veering to westerly, and increasing to fresh and brisk.

For the Ohio valley and Missouri, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light rain, with southeast to southwest winds in the former, but shifting to north and east in the latter.

The Rivers.

The Cumberland and Ohio rivers continue falling; the Mississippi below Memphis rising slightly.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. James A. Oates and her celebrated comic opera troupe attracted a crowded house last evening, on which occasion the new opera of "Madame Angot's Child" was most admirably rendered; and we venture to say that of the immense audience in attendance, not one left the Opera House at the conclusion of the performance who was not greatly pleased with the entertainment. Mrs. Oates, and the entire troupe, acted their several parts remarkably well. The same Opera will be repeated this evening, for the last time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels gave the first of their immensely popular and mirth-provoking entertainments, at the Academy of Music, last evening, and the large audience present, in anticipation of enjoying a season of rare fun, were not disappointed in the least. The entire performance was given with a grace and piquancy wonderfully refreshing, and the uninterrupted stream of good things placed on the boards give freshness and attractiveness to the exhibition seldom attained by any other Ethiopian characters now traveling. The performers, one and all, are stars in their particular characters, and each is admirably supported by the others. The programme is changed nightly. Seats may be secured during the day at the box office without extra charge, thus avoiding the rush at night.

MEN FOR THE TIMES.—Our readers should not forget the lecture of Major Frew this evening, which is to be delivered in the First Presbyterian church, at Shady Side. This is one of the Major's best efforts and is characteristic for its fine literary character, and its eminently practical common sense views. We can assure all who attend the lecture, an evening of rare enjoyment.

THE REVISORS.

Assessments in the Second Ward—The Twenty-fourth Ward Valuations—Another Batch of Exempted Property.

Yesterday the Board of Revision held a meeting, Mr. Speer presiding.

SECOND WARD.

A. J. McWilliams, Revisor elect from the Nineteenth ward, presented his credentials duly certified by Prothonotary Kennedy and was sworn in by Controller Snodgrass as a member of the Board.

Mr. D. W. Lewis, chairman of the Second ward Special Committee, reported changes as follows:

Wood Street.—Diamond alley to Fourth street, 60 feet, $900 to $1,050 per foot. Diamond alley to Fourth street, 77 feet, $850 to $1,200 per foot. (Twenty per cent. add. for corners) 100 feet, $1,000 to 1,200 per foot. (Twenty per cent. add. for corners) 120 feet, $1,000 to $1,300 per foot. Fourth avenue to Third, 120 feet, $750 to $850 per foot. Third avenue to Second, 120 feet, $600 to $650 per foot.

Smithfield Street.—Diamond to Fourth avenue, 60 feet, $950 to $1,050 per foot. Twenty-five per cent. for corners, 80 feet, $950 to $1,100 per foot. Fourth avenue to Third avenue, 60 feet, $800 to $900 per foot. Third avenue to Second avenue, 60 feet, $700 to $900 per foot. Third avenue to Second avenue, 90 feet, $800 to $1,000 per foot. Second avenue to Second avenue, 60 feet, $800 to $900 per foot. First avenue to Water street, 70 feet, $500 to $900 per foot.

Grant Street.—Diamond alley to Fourth avenue, 90 feet, $285 to $475 per foot. Ten per cent. for corners, Fourth avenue, 100 feet, $300 to $500 per foot.

Diamond Street.—Wood to Smithfield, 160, $575 to $450 per foot; Wood to Smithfield, 120, $400 to $500 per foot; Smithfield to Grant, 110x170, $250 to $350 per foot.

Third Avenue.—Wood to Smithfield $0, $210 to $250 per foot.

Old Avenue.—Try street to line of Wood street, $100 to $75 per foot.

Second Avenue.—Wood to Smithfield $0, $210 to $250 per foot.

Wood Street.—Fifth to Diamond alley, 60, $1,400 to $1,200 per foot; Fifth to Diamond alley, 80, $1,600 to $1,400 per foot.

Diamond Alley.—Smithfield to Grant, 120, $450 to $360 per foot.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be referred back to the Third ward Committee to make change on Wood street and Diamond alley recommended by Second Ward Committee.

Carried.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Mr. Burke presented the report from the Twenty-fourth ward, with the following schedule on which the valuations are based:

Carson street, 120 feet lots, $150; 160 feet lots $160.

Sarah street, 120 feet lots, $100.

Jayne Street, 120 feet lots, $80.

Mary street, 120 feet lots, $50.

Thirtieth street, 100 feet lots, $60; fractional parts in the same proportion.

Water Works alley, lots 20 by 60 feet, $20.

Enterprise street; lots 20 by 80 feet, $20.

Union Alley, lots 20 by 80 feet, $30.

Edward alley, lots 20 by 60 feet, $25.

Center alley, lots 20 by 60 feet, $30.

Carry alley, lots 20 by 60 feet, $35.

Larkin's alley, lots 20 by 60 feet, $35.

Thomas Nicholas heirs, from hill to river, acres, $12,000 per acre; on hill side, $3,000 per acre.

Wm. McClurg, from hill side to river, $7,500 per acre; on hill side, $2,500.

PROPERTY HEREAFTER EXEMPTED.

German Catholic Church, Sarah street, lot 96 by 120, $9,000; brick church unfinished, $15,000; brick school house, $5,000; public school house, corner Jane and Twenty-ninth streets, lot 80 by 120, $4,600; school buildings, frame, $3,000.

Engine house, Carson street, lot 24 by 120, $3,500; brick house, three stories, $8,000; two-story frame on rear of lot, $600.

P. V. & C. F. R. Co., 6,000 feet of track at 65 cents per foot, $3,900; locomotive house, $1,000; turn table $3,000;

Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railroad Company, 3,200 feet of track, at 30 cents per foot, $960; 100 horses, at $125 each, $12,500; 18 cars, at $400 each, $1,440.

Pittsburgh & Ormsby P. R. R. Co., 500 feet of track, at 20 cents per foot, $1,000.

This report was adopted as read, and the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday morning.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—BRICK house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements in a first-class locality, Allegheny City. Inquire of J. C. JAMISON & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh2-j-90

WANTED—TO SELL—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a FLOUR, FEED and PRODUCE STORE. Inquire of LAW & MCDOWELL, 52½ S. Diamond street, Allegheny.

LEASE.

FOR LEASE—THE NOVELTY WORKS Property, corner First avenue and Grant street. For length of lease and terms, inquire of A. D. SMITH, jan30-x42 No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE CONTAINING SIX Rooms and Hall, Water and Gas, on Windsor street, near Allegheny avenue. Enquire of JOHN H. REED & SON, corner Ridge and Belmont streets, Allegheny city. fe28-x

TO LET—THAT FOUR-STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, No. 45 Wood street, opposite St. Charles Hotel, and occupied now by Audley & Allison. Inquire of SEMPLE & JONES, corner of Third avenue and Wood street. fe14-72

TO LET—ROOM—SECOND STORY front, No. 1 Sixth street, next to Suspension Bridge. This Room is one of the most desirable rooms on the thoroughfare. Apply at Employment Office in same building, for particulars. fe11-136

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 8 Federal street, Pittsburgh. Lot 20x90 feet to paved alley. House 2 stories and Mansard roof, 7 rooms and finished attic; mantle mantles; Boston range in kitchen; bath room with hot and cold water and water closet; modern improvements. Apply to SPEER, CLARKE & CO., Water street, foot of Grant, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh2-118

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE SITuated in the Borough of Sharpsburg, by doing a good business, will be sold on reasonable terms at a bargain, as the owner wishes to retire from the business. For further information enquire at the office of the Stable, on Main street, next to the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, or address Box 74, Sharpsburg, Pa. fe25-r40

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT—FOR SALE OR TO LET—That fine business property, situate No. 27 Pittsburgh Diamond. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, Real Estate Agent, No. 52 North Diamond street, Allegheny. fe24-137

FOR SALE.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY And MECHANICAL SUPPLIES of all kinds. Send for circular and prices. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For wrecking purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used, these are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 88½ Penn street.

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second hand. Double fused Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 lbs steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers, very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS, HUGH M. BOLE, fe16-y12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

Properly With and Without Buildings,

Centrally located in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on desirable tho

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON has resumed the sale of gold—$3,000,000 to be disposed of during the current month.

JUDGE DURELL, it is intimated, will promptly resign, if impeached. Whatever he may or may not do, he ought to be impeached.

THE capture of Bilboa by the Carlists in Spain indicates increasing strength in their operations. Bilboa is a fortified town, and has been under siege and bombardment for some time.

THE reduction of the public debt, for February, is a trifle more than two and a half million of dollars. A good record, and, we trust, the promise of a better one this month.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT offers, if he can simply have the Government endorsement of the bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, he can furnish the Government abundant collateral, and soon provide a road to Texas and California, which will not be interrupted by snow, and will be of great value to the country.

A REVEREND gentleman, at the Alliance yesterday, stated the truth very judiciously, when he said that so soon as there was news on the subject of temperance the papers would get and publish it. This is the exact fact. When there is anything real being done there is no trouble about its securing proper publicity, as the press now daily illustrates.

MCCLURE'S letter to Senator Sumner, so ostentatiously paraded in the Philadelphia *Press*, does not seem to have been particularly influential. He sought to enlist the Massachusetts Senator in favor of the Centennial enterprise, but was anything but successful. We regret the failure, but the publicity sought is, under the circumstances, anything but praiseworthy.

BISMARCK has prepared a new "project of law," completing and systematizing all previous enactments bearing on the question of ecclesiastical control by State authority. The war is one of great magnitude. It involves disagreeable relations with other powers, as well as direct conflict with the Catholic Church. France and Belgium have been reminded of the importance of controlling the super-abundant enthusiasm of their priests. Thus a policy of severity is to be followed out, but whether it will involve a combination among other powers, in unity with the Church, as against the German Empire, is one of the problems that begin to loom up.

THE most pitiful exhibition, made for a long while by any prominent man in this country, was that of Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, who contributed $12,500 to a fund of $25,000 to persuade the Councils of Cincinnati to purchase for park purposes certain lands belonging to his wife. When called to the stand he read a written statement, that was of the nature of a defense, but the examination that afterwards followed sadly crippled the "statement." In the midst of such expressions as "I made a mistake; I am sorry for it; I am willing to make restitution; I do hope the reporters will not take down every remark made here," he unfolded a rare scheme of corruption. We commend this patron saint of the Democratic party to such of their journals as wish to whet their teeth on politicians of scampish proclivities.

WE would be gratified could we, with propriety, oblige the *Post* by generally denouncing Judge Durell, after the style it suggests. The misfortune has been, prior to what Mrs. Gaines has said, that no evidence had been secured to warrant his impeachment, and so long as this was the case, while we would have gladly been rid of him, because of a belief we had that he was corrupt, yet we could not urge his impeachment. After an officer is impeached he must be tried, and to convict him there must be evidence. This last was exactly what was lacking. We have no doubt the *Post* has evidence to sustain all its strong assertions. If so, we may say to it, confidently, that it has just what the Durell Investigating Committee want. It can get him impeached in a week by furnishing reliable testimony to support its assertions. Let us have it.

WE have no desire to assume to direct the woman's temperance movement, but as a preliminary operation, we suggest that they direct attention to Sunday liquor selling. This is a violation of the law, as well as an infraction of the Sabbath. There can be no prosecutions against the ladies for services on the Sabbath, as they will be entirely within the law. Add to this that the evil of Sunday liquor selling is vastly greater than that on the week day. Many who are prevented, by their occupations, from visiting drinking saloons on secular days, go there on the Sabbath, and spend the day. It serves, too, to fill our streets with drunken men, to create an example of wrong-doing, to vitiate families, and to scatter wrong, in every form, far and wide. Whatever may have been said against the press by over-zealous orators, the fact is, it favors sensible, practical temperance efforts. And first in importance among these is that of breaking up Sunday liquor selling.

THE arrest of Baez, for acts done as President of San Domingo, seems like a rather strange transaction. Hatch, who sued out a warrant for his arrest, claims to have lost heavily by the seizure of a salt mine, and by imprisonment. The question of law that underlies all else, is that of authority. Can we arrest and punish a person who, as a civil ruler in a country entirely separate and distinct from ours, does certain things in his official capacity? The facts, aside from the direct issue, admit of prolonged litigation. Baez and his compeers claim that Hatch was guilty of treason against the Dominican Republic, in that he aided Cabral, and that he was tried and sentenced to death, and would have been executed but for the pardon that was accorded him. If the case goes to trial, the facts will probably be brought fully out. But it will make an interesting case. If Baez can be thus prosecuted, Emperor William, or any foreign Prince might be arrested, should they visit this country, for any presumed violation of the rights of any of our citizens.

CONSIDERABLE time has elapsed since Mr. Guthrie's card appeared denying the correctness of the dispatch stating that he was in affiliation with Davis and other secession leaders in Washington at the outbreak of the war. There was a special personal reason for the delay in publishing his disclaimer in the GAZETTE. This is now removed, and we take occasion to say that Mr. Guthrie positively, comprehensively, and directly denies the truth of the report thus referred to. We may also say that we received the statement as correct, and published it in good faith. We do not believe there is any advantage in resorting to personal abuse or misrepresentation to carry a political point. Yet the public record of a candidate, and if he sustained improper relations with secessionists, this is a proper subject of remark. What we published was, as we have said, done in good faith. We now state with equal publicity, Mr. Guthrie's denial, as a matter of justice and right to him. Let us add that detailed explanations made us by Mr. Guthrie convinces us of the entire correctness of his disclaimer.

SOME very interesting discoveries have been made, of late, by Dr. Schlieman, in the course of his researches after the true location of Ancient Troy. These comprise thousands of vases, urns, drinking vessels, idols and images, and innumerable objects of a religious, domestic, or decorative character. They are believed to refer to a period anterior to the times of Homer, the general belief, at this time being that they date back to twelve or fifteen centuries before the birth of Christ. They are resemblances between the articles discovered and those which existed in Egypt at about the date referred to. Few or no inscriptions have been found, by which to fix the date of the several things discovered—on two of them only there being cuttings that may or may not be inscriptions. If these discoveries shall be confirmed by others, it may yet be clearly established that Troy flourished some seventeen or eighteen centuries before the time of Christ. This ascertained, and it establishes a presumption that it, like Rome, had its several stratas of buildings, each referring to a distinct period,—a sort of monumental age.

INTERCHANGING FAVORS.

Pittsburgh is very peculiarly situated, in several respects. It is the centre of an immense iron-producing and manufacturing industry, but finds its chief market abroad—in other towns and cities of the country. Its market lies out beyond the range of direct circulation of its newspapers, and, to a large extent, is in States and communities hostile in sentiment to the political theories as regards tariff, which are necessarily popular here. Yet in the maintenance of the doctrine of protective tariffs, of laws that enable our capitalists to compete against those of England, consists our safety and security, in a large measure. It does not follow, that if our protective legislation is repealed, articles, such as are manufactured here, would be permanently cheapened,—they would not. But the immense capital of England would be devoted to breaking down our industries before the permanent establishment of high prices. We suppose it to be well known, that were our tariff laws repealed to-morrow,—the salable value of our mills and factories would depreciate fifty per cent. in a day. On this subject of tariffs, the Pittsburgh press has a potential voice. Were our city journals to urge that our manufactories are sufficiently well established, that wealth has been sufficiently built up and concentrated, and that our manufacturers are sufficiently strong for us to abandon our protective policy and enter upon the era of free trade, or of *ad valorum* duties,—the time is near when duties on iron and steel would be greatly reduced, if not entirely cut off. That it is not done is largely attributable to the fact that our dailies have urged, with earnest solicitude, a true policy; have watched, constantly and carefully, the drift of opinion, and argued and admonished at critical junctures. The influence of the press has put thousands of dollars yearly in the pockets of our manufacturers.

The GAZETTE probably has less occasion than others of the city press to complain of lack of appreciation on the part of our manufacturers. We have received a fair amount of advertising patronage bestowed as an expression of appreciation of benefits conferred. Yet, after all, this is done to a very limited extent. We receive papers frequently, that are earnestly hostile to a protective policy, and find the cards of our manufacturing houses published. The presumed reason is, that these houses hope to get custom by means of these advertisements. Let a Pittsburgh journal apply for the same advertisement, and it will either be curtly refused for the alleged reason that its circulation is not within the sphere of the trade of the manufacturer, or else a look of amazement will cloud the face of the man of iron as though a charity were sought. We have actually known instances where persons have come to our counting room or editorial office and asked favors in the way of publication, who would regard a proposition for their advertising as an appeal for charity. And the theory of very many is, that they are under no obligation to sustain the home press.

We, fortunately, do not need to appeal in our behalf in this respect, and can, therefore, speak plainly. And we say, with a knowledge of the full bearing of our remark, that the cheapest investment any manufacturer can make, looking only to his personal prosperity in business, is that of a card in every well established journal, of character and influence, in the city. One thousand dollars, thus expended every year, would pay better than the same amount expended in any other way. Particularly it would pay immensely better than to patronize the wandering agents of trade and other journals, and the publication of stray sheets in distant cities. Had our manufacturers, years ago, as a whole, determined that they would liberally patronize home journals, of established character and influence, and leave to them the task of influencing the general public, they would have prospered themselves far more than they have, by an equal outlay of money in other directions. We notice, for example, that every article that appears in our columns touching the interests of the iron trade, goes the round of the press,—is republished far and wide. It is not so with outside and trade papers,—why? They either do not exchange with the influential press of the country, or their statements are regarded professional simply. But a daily journal, dealing with all interesting topics, speaks with potency when it alludes to industrial affairs. Gentlemen manufacturers, your patronage is less a gift to the papers than is their influence to you. But they have a claim on the patronage you control.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of $10,000,000.

AT Doe's Corners, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Saturday night, during a quarrel, James H. Standish killed George Lee. Standish was arrested.

ANN TONER, a young widow, residing in Jersey City, late on Saturday night fatally shot her lover, John Kennedy. Jealousy is said to be the cause. Ann fled.

THE saloon keepers of Jefferson City, Mo., have been notified by a committee of ladies that if they do not close their saloons by Wednesday, they will be visited and prayed for in Ohio style.

THE silk-worm egg is about as large as a pin's head. How many were there in the car-load recently from San Francisco to France via New York? The total value of the cargo was $2,000,000. We await the answer.

A MOST extraordinary measure is under consideration in the Maine Legislature. It is proposed to make the railroad companies responsible for the support of "such persons as they bring to towns as become paupers."

DR. PETERMAN, in his elaborate review of the Polaris expedition, maintains that since it is now evident that there is no such thing as a permanent covering of ice in this branch of the Polar Sea, sledge traveling is not to be depended on, and steamships should alone be employed in future explorations.

MAINE is literally a "fishy" State—of the herring, cod, haddock, pollock and mackerel kind. Last year the total value of the product of all these was $800,000, and 550 men were engaged in fishing out this production. In the cod and mackerel fishery 861 vessels were employed, and their "haul" this year was unusually large. Besides the fishermen directly engaged, this industry gives employ to about 2,000 persons along the coast.

GARRETT DUNN, a shoemaker, and Wm. Sullivan, a horse-shoer, young men, got into an altercation in a shoe-shop, in St. Louis, on Saturday evening, and Sullivan thrust a shoe knife into Dunn's left side, inflicting a mortal wound. Sullivan escaped. Both men had been drinking hard during the past week.

HERMANN HERDENDORFF, alias Dutch Hermann, was arrested in New York on Sunday night, after a desperate struggle, in which he disarmed one officer and knocked down two others, and only yielded when clubbed into helplessness. It was while looking for Hermann that Detective Leby shot Michael McNamara.

A PARTY of fourteen Spaniards, who had escaped from conscription in Cuba, have arrived in New York city. They had volunteered to go to the front, receiving in bounty seven hundred dollars each, but not liking the prospect of war, they deserted, and by the practice of strategy and bribery succeeded in getting on board of a fruit vessel about to sail.

A DRY TORTUGAS dispatch states that a steamer has arrived there from Havana with reports that great excitement prevailed in that city, owing to the alleged departure from Baltimore of the steamer Edgar Stuart on a fillibustering expedition, and that the Spanish naval officers had determined to sink her, with all on board, if found near the Cuban coast.

A PARTY of aged mothers recently met at Maguoketa, Iowa. There were thirty-two of them; their ages aggregated 2,162 years; average, 67½ years; oldest mother, 78 years; youngest, 60; one of them has seventy-two children, grand and great-grandchildren; as a natural sequence to the meeting, there was nothing left for the sewing societies to talk about for six weeks to come.

THE prevalence of near-sightedness among children of cities is attributed by some to dimly-lighted school-rooms, the blinds or curtains being kept partly closed or drawn. The children have to hold their books close up to the eyes and strain the latter in an unmerciful degree. Can this be true? Such a cause might produce weak eyes, but could it bring on near-sightedness?

BETTING on the result of the boat-race between Cambridge and Oxford crews, to come off March 28, is two to one in favor of Cambridge, whose crews have been singularly successful of late years. From 1849 to 1869 Cambridge won but three races, those for 1856, 1858 and 1860. But in 1870, after an uninterrupted series of nine defeats, Cambridge came to herself, and has been the victor in the last four races.

SOME 75,000 barrels of the rice crop of last season have been marketed, and the total will probably reach 100,000 barrels. A very large amount has been retained in the country for seed, and the planting this spring will be the largest on record. Another year will place Louisiana in the first rank among the United States as a rice producer, and the culture of this cereal is certainly destined to reach enormous proportions within the next decade.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

ONE hundred and fifty-five names are chronicled as those of defaulting paymasters in the army. Some are for sums as low as twenty-six dollars, which must be cases of inadvertence rather than dishonesty, and others are cases in which the sums are rather in dispute than in default. Only five men of the whole number were graduates of the Military Academy, and the default of four of these must be by inadvertence or dispute, as the total sum of the four defaults is only $414.30.

THE amount of the hay crop of the world is well calculated to make a granger's hair stand on end and scatter his hay seed with surprise. All other crops are to some extent local, but hay is a crop the world over. The hay crop sold and marketed of 1870 was 27,000,000 tons, valued at $405,000,000. This does not include the value of what was eaten on the ground where raised, but it is sufficient to throw in the shade all other of the great "King" crops, such as cotton, wool or sugar.

THE following persuasive and encouraging note was attached to a baby left on a door-step in St. Louis: "Sir: Please accept this orphan child. If you should despise the gift, give it to some one who will appreciate it. 'From the little acorn the mighty oak towers above.' This waif may yet be a Washington." Now the gentleman and his wife thus remonstrated with the fault of their own given possible Washingtons (or Martha Washingtons,) and might have passed the little stranger over to the police; but they didn't do it. They saw the arithmetical loveliness of the number 12, and kept and comforted the small unit.

IT is claimed that the cause of the present rise in Havana cigars is owing to a sudden determination on the part of Cuban manufacturers to do business only upon a gold basis, and to regulate their prices accordingly. The reason for this concerted action is that the Bank of Spain in Havana has issued $104,000,000 in currency, with only $3,000,000 specie reserve, and the action of the cigar manufacturers is only to protect themselves from a fleecing of distrust which has for some time existed. What effect their present stand will have upon importation does not seem to be clear. It may all be a mere stratagem on the part of importers to sustain the present rates or force them up higher still.

A GENTLEMAN who signs himself "Winnepisogee" writes to a Boston newspaper that he knows by personal experiment that an able bodied man 50 years old and in active business can live on less than 12 cents a day. In two weeks he consumed milk, 72 cents; dry crackers, 30 cents; eggs, 17 cents; coffee, 10 cents; butter, 5 cents; salt, 1 cent; grand total, $1.40. Weight of Winnepisogee at the beginning 175½ pounds; weight at the end of the 14 days, 176½—net gain, one pound and a half. Occupations, 10 hours a day in the office and 4 hours in the garden. Here is a man, now, truly independent. What to him are crops? What to him is the price of beef and butter? What to him are the trichina? What to him the densest ignorance, the wildest vagaries, the abundant blunders of cooks? Wise Winnepisogee!

RUMOROUS.

Tax Collectors' lives remind us,
We should make our own sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Nothing to betray our crime.

A FAVORITE song of the temperance ladies out West is, "Shall we gather at the river?" and the response of the saloon-keeper in every instance is, "By all means. Start now."

THE following astonishing piece of philology is traveling through the newspapers: The word "husband" is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words, *hus* and *bonds*, meaning *house-boor!*

IN struggling to make a dull-brained boy to understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked: "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "The big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

WHAT will not woman do for the man she loves:

Her hand was first to reach and drag
The bottle from the shelf;
"It is your curse, dear John," she said,
And drank it up herself.

"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" asked a city clerk of a Quaker who had just arrived. "Yes." "Well, here is an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to go, "thee had best present to thy mother."

"THAT dog of yourn flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog is not mad." "Mad! I know he is not mad. What has he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

A RAW countryman, gazing at a garden in the vicinity of Boston, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scarecrows in this ten-foot patch, and any one of them would keep the crows from a five-acre lot!"

"WIFE, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the bland reply. "Hens—hens! —some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband, with some impetuosity; to which she firmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

THE woman of the coming time—
Shall man to vote appoint her?
Well, yes or no, your bottom dime
She'll do as she's a min'ter.
We know she "will" or else she "won't"
'Twill be the same as now;
And if she does, or if she don't,
God bless her, anyhow.

AT a juvenile party a young Aberdeen gentleman, about seven years old, kept himself from the rest of the company. The lady of the house called to him, "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely," cried the young cynic. "No wife for me! Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa!"

AN Irish Valentine.—Oh, Paddy, swate Paddy! if I was yer daddy, I'd kill ye with kisses entirely. To feel yer swate breath, I would starve me to death, an' lay off my hopes altogether; to joost have a taste of yer arm on my waist, I'd laugh at the meanest of weather. Dear Paddy, be mine, me own Valentine—ye'll find me both gentle and civil; our life we will spend to an illegant ind, and care may go dance with the devil.

LITTLE five-year-old Annie, who was suffering from a bad cold, went to pay a visit to auntie. During the day she related her various successes at school, and ended by declaring that she could read a great deal better than Sabina, who was eight years old. "Well" questioned auntie, "would it not sound better if some one else said it?" "Yes," answered Annie, with a very sober countenance, "I think it would. I have such a bad cold that I can't say it very well."

FOREIGN NOTES.

RUMORS are current in London that the Ashantee expeditionary force is in great peril.

MADAME MACMAHON is marked in her attentions to such American guests as are present at the State fetes.

A DISPATCH received at the British Indian Office states that over one million of people are starving to death in the famine stricken districts of India.

A DISPATCH from Blackburn, Lancashire, England, states that a boiler exploded there on Monday, killing twenty persons and wounding thirty, several fatally.

DR. KENEALY, it is stated, will appeal to the House of Lords, should he fail in the Courts to get a new trial for the Tichborne claimant. Several journals approve of the verdict.

THE ghost of Bonaparte doubtless looks down with grim satisfaction upon the present condition of St. Helena. Mountain floods have destroyed many of the villages, and dreadful have been the ravages of the white ants.

FIFTEEN of the crew of the ship Grace Darling, wrecked on the Scotch coast in the recent gales, were washed from the rigging and drowned. Four life guardsmen, in going to their assistance, lost their lives by the swamping of their boat.

MISS MARTINEAU, Miss Eliza Meteyard and Miss Frances Brown, French authoresses of great note, all of them over seventy years of age, and the last ninety, are represented as living at Paris, lively and contented, and the first to be vigorously at work.

CAPOUL, the frantic tenor whose wild gymnastics when in the presence of Nilsson have frequently excited the suspicion that he would some day eat her up, was once a linen-draper in Paris. This may be mentioned more particularly for the benefit of some romantic maidens who seem to be dying to give him a chance to eat them.

FRANCE boasts 1,982 large bridges, 964 of which were built in the present century. Of the latter, 9 are of iron, 14 of wood, 20 of wood, iron and stone, 67 of stone and wood, and 854 of stone alone. The total cost of all the bridges in France—not including the railroad bridges—is estimated at $57,501,552; their combined length about seventy miles.

THE Rome correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The last bit of gossip is the report of the marriage of the Prince—the reigning Prince of Monaco, to Madame Ratazzi! One can hardly credit it. But the news comes to me from excellent authority. It is not announced publicly, but I am assured that the report is true. *Ni j'etais Rotine!* is the title of Madame Ratazzi's curious novel, in which she lampooned Turin society. Then she hoped to be Queen of Piedmont. Now, if this story is true, she is a reigning European Princess."

LATE advices from England say that Mr. Carl Rosa, after the death of his distinguished wife, concluded to abandon all his plans for the carrying on of English opera in London and the British provinces. The company was to be disbanded at once; but, according to a Liverpool paper, "a new impressario will, it is believed, be found in Mr. William Castle, who hopes to re-engage the entire corps in about a fortnight, and carry on, no doubt, with the success which such enterprises merit, the schemes Carl Rosa elaborated for the restoration of English opera." Mr. Castle is the donor no well known in this country. His friends here will wish him every success in his new enterprise.

PERSONAL.

OBERLIN College received a bequest of $5,000 in the will of the late Sardis Burchard, one of the original Abolitionists of Ohio.

MRS. SARAH E. BEARD, of Fayetteville, N. Y., has given $5,000 to Hamilton College as a fund for the aid of needy students.

IN seventeen years Spurgeon has received 13,000 persons into his church, erected thirty-six chapels in London, and supplied the same with ministers trained in a college of his own founding.

A DISPATCH says that a letter from New Orleans states that Judge Durell has forwarded his resignation to a trusted friend, in Washington, to be tendered in the event of the Judiciary Committee of the House reporting articles of impeachment.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cook-book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never-ending pleasure, not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bedclothing, the sheets are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of paper are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bedclothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of cotton or wool is desirable between a blanket and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will also the plants to remain safely out doors some time later than is common.

One of the oddest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in Summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly on hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival. —"*Home and Society; Scribner's for March.*

Napoleon III. and Hungary.

A Hungarian journal—the *Hunnia*, the editor of which was a personal friend of Kossuth's—publishes some interesting information on the subject of the projects attributed to Napoleon III. in relation to Hungary at the time of the war of 1859. This journal states, on the authority of authentic documents, that the French Emperor had indeed intended to organize a Magyar insurrection against Austria, under the guidance of Hungarian emigrants; but that Kossuth having required, as the price of their co-operation, that the Emperor should not put an end to the war till the independence of Hungary was secured—a stipulation which would have compelled him to refuse all the offers Vienna was sure to make him in order to retain the crown of St. Stephen—Napoleon would give him no distinct guarantee on this point. Kossuth then advised his countrymen not to compromise themselves in favor of Napoleon, who would make use of them for his own purposes, but had no serious intention of freeing Hungary. When, after Villafranca, Napoleon gave Kossuth a private audience to ask him what could be done for the emigrants, he received him with but little cordiality; and, on being asked by a foreign diplomatist why he had refused to enter into the views of the Ex-Dictator, replied, "I did not wish to accomplish the restoration of M. Kossuth."

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Desbler's Fever and Ague Pill,
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Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the positive cure of that much to be dreaded disease,

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We have the certificates of some of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. We guarantee them to be a certain cure.

For sale at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

THE FLOWER OF LOVE LIES BLEEDING.

I met a little maid one day,
All in the bright May weather;
She danced, and brushed the dew away
As lightly as a feather.
She had a ballad in her hand
That she had just been reading,
But was too young to understand
That ditty of a distant land,
"The flower of love lies bleeding."

She tripped across the meadow grass
To where the brook was flowing,
Across the brook like wind did pass—
Wherever flowers were growing
Like some bewildered child she flew,
Whom fairies were misleading;
"Whose butterfly," I said, "are you?
And what sweet thing do you pursue?"
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

"I've found the wild rose in the hedge,
I've found the tiger lilly—
The blue flag by the water's edge—
The dancing daffodilly—
King cups and pansies—every flower
Except the one I'm needing;
Perhaps it grows in some dark bower,
And opens at a later hour—
"This flower of love lies bleeding."

"I wouldn't look at it," I said,
"For you can do without it:
There's no such flowers." She shook her head;
"But I have read about it!"
I talked to her of bee and bird,
But she was all unheeding;
Her tender heart was strangely stirred,
She harped on that unhappy word—
"The flower of love lies bleeding!"

"My child," I sighed, and dropped a tear,
"I would no longer mind it;
You'll find it some day, never fear,
For all of us must find it!
I found it many a year ago,
With one of gentle breeding;
You and the little lad you know—
I see why you are weeping so—
Your flower of love lies bleeding!"

R. H. STODDARD, *in Scribner's Magazine for March.*

BRAZILIAN WOMEN.

A Most Lamentable Picture—Slothful, Ignorant, Haughty, and Reserved.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Providence *Journal* draws a most lamentable picture of the physical, mental, and moral condition of the Brazilian women, which potently illustrates the deplorable results of ignorance, indolence, and absence of mental culture and discipline. Their features are described as universally plain, never beautiful, and generally ugly. Their complexions are always sallow, and never fresh or clear. Their eyes are large, and would be attractive if they reflected the least intelligence. Childhood covers the whole period of physical beauty, and that is very brief, as ignorant and filthy negro nurses usually usurp the mother's place, and the culture and the impressions which they give the child are soon reflected in habits, manners, and countenance. Vanity is

THE RULING PASSION

of young girls, and is encouraged rather than checked by parents. Immoderate indulgence in all manner of sweetmeats and condiments, the entire absence of labor or physical exercise, no mental culture or discipline, and hereditary weakness produce as imperfect specimens of womanhood as cumber the earth. The teachers in the schools are all foreigners, and represent the school girl life of Brazil as below that of any nation of the world which has made the least advancement toward enlightenment. A smattering of French and music, with dancing, comprise the entire curriculum. Where marriage takes place, it is merely a business arrangement of the parents, and simply changes the home of idleness and listlessness from that of the parent to that of the husband. The earlier part of the day is passed in a state of

SLOTHFUL DESHABILLE,

and in lounging about the house, while in the afternoon some attempt at toilet improvement is made, after which looking out of windows and watching the passers-by becomes the chief occupation. The window sills are usually cushioned in order to provide soft leaning places, and white and black, high and low, educated and illiterate, turn out upon them until darkness renders the passers-by invisible. The evenings are passed in the same idle apathy, without occupation for mind and body. As all labor is considered degrading, every sacrifice is made by parents to rear their daughters in absolute indolence. The wealthier classes are as haughty, reserved,

IGNORANT AND EXCLUSIVE

as the Spanish hidalgos of the medieval ages, and never associate with those beyond the pale of their particular caste. Thus the Brazilian woman develops and matures young, and becomes old in youth. Her moral sensibilities and mental faculties are obscured by the life she leads and the social atmosphere in which she exists, and though her father or brother makes higher attainments by intercourse with the outer world, like the girl of Oriental nations, she is an unknown world to her, acquaintance with which her native apathy and indolence render impossible.

Census of Live Stock in Russia.

The Berlin journals publish the result of a census taken last year of all the live stock in Prussia. There existed in the country 2,970,496 families or private individuals possessing animals of some kind. These consisted of 2,278,724 horses, 1,948,417 of which were above three years old, and consequently available for labor; 934 mules, 8,774 asses, 8,012,150 horned cattle, comprising 1,057,440 cows above two years old, 19,624,578 sheep, 4,278,531 pigs, 1,477,835 goats and 1,453,764 hives of bees. The number of proprietors in the Rhenish provinces was 399,163; of horses 141,082, of which 131,354 were above three years old, and of horned cattle 982,031. Prussia produced, in 1875, 5,306 pounds of cocoons. The number of carriage and saddle-horses was 68,420, of which 2,285 were in Berlin, whose city also contained 26,984 horses above three years old and 2,879 head of cattle. The province of Prussia proper is that which possesses the greatest number of horses, or 541,510, of which 429,710 were above three years old. Next comes Silesia, with 264,440. With respect to horned cattle, Silesia stands first, with 1,531,431 head, and Prussia proper next, with 1,216,053.

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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to fill orders out of our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
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MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or al kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
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Choice Double Extra St. Louis and City Mills Flour, just received and for sale in barrels or sacks by
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Some extra inducements in
Black and Colored, Foreign
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In the most popular and celebrated brands, in
COLORED SILKS,
All the new shades for Spring, and delicate tints for evening.
Good Bargains in Silk Department.

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For qualities, while all the other fluer goods are proportionately low.

Fine and Beautiful Stock of New Spring Goods in colors in Imperiarmula, and being constantly replenished with everything new.

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For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
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We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
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Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
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North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.
Mortgage, $15,000,

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

An agreeable day yesterday gave a new impulse to business, and the temper of business men was, consequently, cheerful and hopeful. No very marked general change was noticeable, as the improvement was attributable merely to the cheerful influence of the day. The national debt statement, showing a reduction of about $2,500,000 of the national debt, and the order of Secretary Richardson to sell gold, puts the market in a more hopeful situation. It indicates a steadily, though slowly, improving condition of trade in the country generally. This will have its direct influence on business ere long. If, with this, Congress would settle its financial policy, there would be ground for a more hopeful position.

Stocks yesterday declined, and gold showed weakness. The rapid decline in some stocks may indicate a general bear movement, although the market has been very dull.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Sat'day.	Monday
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	120¾	120¾
Do., do. 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20's 1867	117¾	117¾
5-20's—1868	119¾	119¾
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new	119¾	119¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	116¾	116¾
10-40's—coupons	116¾	112¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	47¾	46¾
R. I. & E.	13¾	13¾
St. Paul	43¾	42¾
Do. preferred	69	69¾
Michigan Southern	80¾	80¾
Do. Central	88	87
North Western Common	66¾	65¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	73¾	74¼
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¼
Toledo & Wabash	49¾	48¾
Harlem	130	130
Chicago and Alton	106¾	104
Adams Express	97	96¾
American Express	64	64
U. S. Express	71	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	75¾	78
U. S.	105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	94
Quicksilver	31	30
Canton		53
Terre Haute	13	13¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Sat'day.	Monday
Penna. Central	85¾	85¾
Reading	43¾	44¼
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124
Oil Creek	18¾	18¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
A. & R. R. 7-30	91¾	9 ¾
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire do.	5¾	5¾
Penna. Scrip div.	99	99

NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.

Money was easy at 2@4. Sterling dull at 483¾ for sixty days and 487 for sight. The customs receipts amounted to $457,000. Gold closed at 112¾, after selling at 112¼@112¾. The carrying rates 2 to 5. The Treasury disbursements were $919,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Governments were quiet and steady. State bonds were dull and nominal. Stocks opened weak; later became firm, but again fell off, and continued weak and feverish until the announcement of an increase in legal tenders, when a firm feeling prevailed and prices advanced materially, closing steady at a slight reaction from the highest point. The greatest improvement was in Northwestern, which advanced from 64¾ to 66. The principal dealings were in Northwestern and St. Paul common, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, which were exceptionally firm throughout the day, Wabash, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The market was active, stimulated by a change in the Treasury programme, which was hailed with joy by operators as a relief from the general dullness which pervaded the market for some time past. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 178,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Union Pacific, 22,000 Wabash, 11,000 Pacific Mail, 6,500 New York Central, 17,500 St. Paul common, 31,000 Lake Shore, 12,500 Northwestern common, and 5,500 Onions.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 6-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119¾; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 119¾; do. '67, 120¾; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10 40's, ex. div., 112¾; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 87; do. new, 87; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 34; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 70¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 46¾; do. preferred, 72¾; Harlem, 130½; do. preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 87; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern common, 65¾; do. preferred, 78¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 42¾; do preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 48¾; do. preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 13; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 80; Burlington & Quincy, 103¾; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama 30¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 10¾; Hartford & Erie, 13¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110.

LONDON, March 2.—5 P. M.—Consols 92@92¼; account 92¼@92⅝; c. 5-20s, '65, 109¼; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s 103½; new 5's 104¼; New Y rk Central 96; Erie 43@43¼; preferred 68.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes 59 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—U. S. 5-20s of '62 93½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1874.

APPLES—The arrivals, although by no means large, are sufficient to keep the supply ample, and the market is quiet with no change whatever in prices since the date of our last report. We continue to quote at $2.75@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice. The demand has been unusually light all winter—not one barrel sold where there were three in former years.

ASHES—The demand for everything of this character continues meagre, and there is so little doing that prices are entirely nominal. An early improvement in trade, however, is expected.

ALE—Unchanged. X, 8¢ ₱ brl. to the city, and $9 to the country; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Porter, $10. Half brls. in regular proportion.

ALCOHOL AND BITTERS—Alcohol has fallen off somewhat, and with a steady demand prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 66@ 70¢ ₱ gallon, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—There is, as noted in our last report, rather more inquiry and a firmer feeling, but prices remain as last quoted, $1.75@2.25 for common to medium, and $2.40@2.50 for choice navies. Dealers, however, generally regard them as good stock at present prices, as it is thought they will be substituted, because of being so much cheaper, for potatoes.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BRESWAX—The arrivals have fallen off, but the supply is still in excess of present requirements, and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from 25@30¢ ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There has been no falling off in the demand, especially for the better grades, since the date of our last report, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue liberal, there has been no accumulation, and prices, instead of going back, have further advanced. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: 16@20 for inferior to common; 20@25 for fair to medium, and 26@30 for prime to choice. The great proportion of the receipts recently have consisted of what might be classified fair to medium; of strictly choice, dealers nearly all report that the supply is not equal to the demand—that it sells more readily at 40@45 than the former at 25@30.

BROOM CORN—We can report a very fair demand, and the supply on the market is light, although prices, while firm, are unchanged; 5¼ @5¾ for red; 7@8 for green, and 9@10 for hurl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in light supply but there is not much call for it and the season is about over; may be quoted in a small way at 4 @4¾ ₱ lb.

CURED MEATS—Sales of Bacon and Sugar Cured Hams, 9@9¾ ₱ lb.; Country Lard, 8@9.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@13 ₱ brl., according to quality.

COPPER—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 13 ₱ sheets and upward, 35c. Braziers' Copper, 10, 11 and 12 ₱ sheets, 38c. Braziers' Copper, 9 ₱ and less, 40c Circles; under 84 in. diameter, 38c. Circles, 84 in diameter and over, 40c Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Bolt and Composition Copper, 44 in, 47 in., 33c. Bolt Copper, 34 in. and 36 in., 35c. Bolt Copper, 42 in., 37c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Rosendale cement, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel; Louisville, $2.50; Plaster, $3 ₱ ton; Calcined white, Toledo and Fremont, $3 ₱ barrel; Calcined Plaster—best manner—$4.50; Marion, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11¾c. Nonatook, 11c; Pittsburg, Family, 10¼c; Canada, 10¼c. B. fine, 10c. White Carpet Chain fine, 38c Colored, 40c. Cotton Batting, 16c Cotton Twine, 33.

CRACKERS—Soda, N. Y. Water, 7. Oyster, 6¾@7. Soda, 7. Soda Extra, 9¾. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9¾. Boston Biscuit, 11¾. Ginger Snaps, 9. Sugar, 9. Graham, 7.

CORDAGE & ROPE—Manilla rope, ¾ inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents, ¾, 18; ½, and 18 c. tarred rope, 15; untarred, 17; Sisal rope, hay and leather twine, 18. Sisal rope—¾ and ½ inch and smaller, ¾, 16¾; ½ inch and upwards, 16. hay and spoke twine, 18¾. Oil well drilling, cables—hawser laid, 17c do. bolt rope and tarred, 19c. Sand pump rope, 17.

CANNED GOODS—There is perhaps a little more inquiry, but it is mainly for small lots. Standard Tomatoes, there has been no quotable change since the date of our last report. Corn is quotable at $2.75@2.90, the latter for Western Reserve. Peas, 3 ₱ lbs., $2.75@2.85. Peaches, 3 ₱s, $3.25@3.50, according to quality and brand. Tomatoes seem to be more inquired for than anything else; they are expected that there will be as many potatoes used at $1.50 per bushel, present retail price, as there would be at 80 to 85 ordinary rates, at this season of the year.

PICKLES—Medium in brls. $10; half brls. $5.50 @6; large in brls. $9; half brls. $5; small, $12 per brl; $6.50 ₱ half brl. Gherkins, $12 for brls. and $6.50 for half brls.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates Brandon Yellow, 2½3 cents. Blue Prussian Blue, Blue Ultramarine, 25@45c. Green Canton, 15@18. Green Paris, 30@50c. Green Verditter 12@20c. Green Versailles, 22@25c. Lamp Black, 20@30c. Lamp Black drums, 22@25c. Metallic Paints, 4@6c. Mineral Paints, 2@3½. Spanish Brown, 1¾@2½c. Venetian Red (American), 2¾@3½c. Venetian Red, English 3@4c.

DIVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb, 12½. Ex. Sugar Cured shoulders, 9¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 18¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ doz. Macon shoulders, unsmoked, 9c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 11¾c. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bkts 11¾. Do. in ½ lb. cadles, 12¾c. Do in 5 lb. 12¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 13¾c ₱ pounds. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱; Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The receipts and offerings of Clover seed are increasing and the market is dull and weak, though prices have undergone no important changes, $6.25@6.75. Timothy seed is steady at $1.50@3.75. Flax Seed is scarce and in demand with sales reported at $2.30@2.35.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop Pails, $2.35 three hoop do, $2.65. No. 1 three hoop tubs $10.50. No. 2 two hoop Tubs, $9.00. No. 3 two hoop tubs, $8.50. Plain Wash boards, per dozen $2.50. Diamond Crimp, $2.75.

WHISKY—Highwines, 88@$1.00 ₱ gallon.

WHITE LEAD—Is quoted at 12 cents in ton lots, and 11¾ cents in a jobbing way. In tin packages, one half to one cent ₱ pound additional.

WINDOW GLASS.—This branch of trade, a very important one to Pittsburgh, remains about as noted in our last weekly report. So far as we have been able to learn, no additional factories have been started up, but we are in hopes that they will all soon be in full blast. The best part of the spring trade is passed, our manufacturers, in consequence of the strike, have no stock and their customers will have to seek for supplies elsewhere.

WOOL—The market is reported firmer, the London sales having turned out better than was expected, has imparted a stronger feeling and full prices are being realized, and the stock of desirable fleece wool in first hands, in this section of the country, is almost exhausted. Pulled wool may be quoted at 38@43, and fleeces at 45@50, according to quality and condition.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, March 2, 1874.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale to-day, the names of the owners, and other particulars in regard to the market, reported especially for the GAZETTE:

ARRIVALS OF CATTLE BY RAIL.

Isaac Zeigler, Chicago		4 cars
A. Foos, Chicago		2 "
John Hoffman, Chicago		2 "
J. Williams, Chicago		1 "
S. Strauss, Chicago		1 "
Sol Mathews, Chicago		2 "
B F Trautman, Chicago		2 "
Varner & Merrick, Chicago		3 "
Marks and Bro. Chicago		2 "
Greenwald and K. Chicago		4 "
I. Keifer, Chicago		1 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago		2 "
L. Rotnchild, Chicago		1 "
P. Hartman, Chicago		1 "
E. Katz, Chicago		1 "
J P Smith, Chicago		1 "
W. Mcanshia, Chicago		1 "
S Lowental, Chicago		1 "
Holmes, L & Co, Lakeville		1 "
Holmes L. & Co, Warsaw		1 "
S Sherrick, Canton		1 "
Jacob Rouch, Canton		1 "
Wm Wernie, Canton		1 "
P M Snyder, Orrville		1 "
N Granam, Orrville		1 "
Pb Beal, Orrville		1 "
Wm Darlton, Orrville		1 "
W C Mashon, Newark		2 "
G Vannatta, Newark		1 "
Bland & S, Bellaire		1 "
Total		59

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Calculating the 50 cars at 18 to the car and we have 900 head; add to these 52 head driven in from the city and country, and we have 952 head as the the total supply on sale, or, if we remember correctly, about 150 head in excess of last Monday. The average quality was about like what it has been for some time past, consisting of all kinds of butcher cattle from common to extra, hence butchers had no difficulty in obtaining the particular grade they wanted—as usual the most of the best stock was from Chicago—and the arrivals from that point were unusually large, 37 cars; or about three fourths of the entire supply. As compared with last Monday, the market presented but little that was new or particularly important; dealers generally reported trade as being a little more active, and this was evident as the yards were nearly all cleared by 11 o'clock, notwithstanding it was late at the opening, while as regards prices, we do not think the figure was any quotable change.

Some dealers who had Chicago stock claimed that the market was fairly satisfactory, while conceding that they obtained fully as much as they did last Monday, they alleged that their cattle cost more and that the result is quite a loss. The country is almost bare, and fed cattle may be quoted at 3¾@4¾, according to quality and condition.

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Sol Mathews, Chicago		2 "
B F Trautman, Chicago		2 "
Varner & Merrick, Chicago		3 "
Marks and Bro. Chicago		2 "
Greenwald and K. Chicago		4 "
I. Keifer, Chicago		1 "
J. Shamberg, Chicago		1 "
L. Rotnchild, Chicago		1 "
P. Hartman, Chicago		1 "
E. Katz, Chicago		1 "
J P Smith, Chicago		1 "
W. Mcanshia, Chicago		1 "
S Lowental, Chicago		1 "
Holmes, L & Co, Lakeville		1 "
Holmes L. & Co, Warsaw		1 "
S Sherrick, Canton		1 "
Jacob Rouch, Canton		1 "
Wm Wernie, Canton		1 "
P M Snyder, Orrville		1 "
N Granam, orrville		1 "
Pb Beal, Orrville		1 "
Wm Darlton, Orrville		1 "
W C Mashon, Newark		2 "
G Vannatta, Newark		1 "
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; shippers not buying.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1.21¾; No. 2 $1.18¾ on spot; $1.21¾ seller April; $1.26 seller May; No. 3 $1.14@1.15. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 58¾@59¢ cash or seller March; 59¾@60c seller April; 63¾¢ seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 43¢ cash; 44¢ seller April. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh 85@ 85¾c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.85 cash or seller March; $14.30 seller April. Lard dull and nominal at 8¾@8¾c cash. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders held at 4¾c; short rib middles sold at 7¼c. Bacon: demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 93c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull at 16¾. Flour a shade better and more doing; superfine Western and State, $5.80@6.15; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.65; St. Louis, $6.60@11. Whisky steady at 96c. Wheat higher and in light supply; No. 2 spring, $1.48@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.51@ 1.52; rejected spring, $1.40. Rye dull at 98c@ $1.02. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and unchanged. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western, 61@62½c; white western, 62@63½c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses, rice and eggs unchanged. Coffee buoyant and higher; ordinary to prime Rio, 22½@ 26¾c. Crude petroleum, 7c; refined, 15¾@ 16¾c. Turpentine steady at 48c. Pork steady; new mess, $15.80. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer at 8 7-16@8 9 16c. Lard heavy at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm at 25@ 40c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Flour in good demand; treble $6.50@7.75; family $8@9.50. Corn in fair demand; 70@72c. Oats quiet at 61 @63c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay quiet and firm; prime $20; choice $23. Pork dull at $16. Dry salt meats dull at 5¾@8@8¾c. Bacon dull at 6¾@6@9¾c. Hams 11¾@12¾c. Lard dull; tierces 9@9½c; keg 9¾@10c. Sugar dull; inferior 5¾@6c; common 6¾c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7½c; prime 8c; strictly prime 8¾c. Molasses: good grades scarce; thin rebolled 61@ 62c. Coffee quiet at 20@27¾c. Corn meal active and firmer; $3.50. Cotton: demand good, rates; sales of 4,650 bales; prices irregular and easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾@14c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15c; middling to strict middling 15¾@ 16½c; good middling 16¾@17c; receipts 10,632; exports: continent 7,268; coastwise 2,020; Great Britain 14,120; stock 297,551; unsold 200,300.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour dull; in buyers' favor; western superfine at $5@5.90. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red $1.55@1.65. Corn in improved demand and firmer at 77@78c. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye dull and weak at 88@90c. Provisions quiet. Pork $16@16.25. Bulk shoulders 6c; sides 7¾@8c. Bacon: shoulders 7¾@7¾c; sides 9@9¼c. Sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard 9¼c. Butter firm at 40@44c. Coffee buoyant at 23@26c. Whisky dull at 98c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Cotton steady, with a moderate demand at 15¾c. Flour, wheat and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 58@ 62c. Oats dull at 44@51c. Rye steady at $1@ 1.01. Pork quiet at $14.25@14.50. Lard quiet, but steady; steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats steady at 5¾c, 7¾@7¾c. Bacon quiet, but steady; 6¾c, 8¾c; 8¾@8¾c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Flour dull; superfine $5.90@6.25 for medium to choice. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced 1@2c; No. 2 $1.21¼@1.21½; No. 1 do. $1.23@1.23½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 spot 41¾c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 57c. Rye: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 79@79¼c. Barley active; Fall No. 2 $1.80.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 2.—Tallow 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,400; speculation and export 2,000; Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 43s. Refined Petroleum 12@12½d.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Refined Petroleum 31¾f.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Cotton easier at 14¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 70@71c. Oats 55@58c. Provisions dull. Pork $14.50. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@12¾c. Lard: tierces 9¼c; keg 9¾c. Whisky firm at 89¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 13 @14c. Flour quiet at $6.25@8.60. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.50. Corn 74@75c. Oats 60c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured ham 12c. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 98c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Flour, inactive; quotations barely maintained. Wheat dull; red $1.47@1.48. Rye steady; 80c. Corn dull, firmly; yellow 74@75c. Oats: declining tendency; white 57@62c; mixed 54@57c. Crude petroleum 11¾@11¾c; refined 14¾@15¾ March. Whisky steady; 97@98c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat 1@2c higher; amber Michigan, cash and seller March, $1.47; seller April $1.51. Corn a shade higher; high mixed seller April 66½c, seller May 80¼c; no grade 58c. Oats dull and lower.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Grain steady and generally firm. Wheat held: No 1 red $1.56; No 2 do $1.45. Corn: old mixed 67@68c; new 64@66c. Oats: No 1, 49c; No 2, 47c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton, flour and oats dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 76c. Pork $16. Bacon unchanged. Bulk meats lower; shoulders 6¼c; sides 8c. Lard: no sales.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Wheat quiet; white Canada held at $1.80@1.85. Corn quiet at 78c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2.65.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves: fresh receipts, 3,980; making 6,710 for the week, against 6,400 last week; quality good; better averaged than for several weeks past; demand fair; market moderately active at an advance for the week of ½@¾c; prices ranged 9@12½c; Texans 8¾c @9¾c; the sales included 8 cars prime to extra Ohio steers, 9¼ cwt, 12@13c; 2 cars 8¾ cwt, 11¾@12½c; 6 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, 11¾ @12½c; 5 cars 7¾ cwt, 11@11½c; 11 cars 7¾ cwt, 11@12¼c; 12 cars 7¾ cwt, 11@11¾c; 11 cars 6 cwt, 10¾@10¾c; 3 cars Kentucky steers, 8¾ cwt, 11@12¾c; 2 cars Missouri cattle, 8¾c, 10c; 2 cars Cherokees, 6¾ cwt, 9¾c, and 1 car poor do, 4½ cwt, 8½c. Sheep: receipts 9,200, making 61,610 for the week; trade dull; 420 last week; quality fair; trade slow at 6@8c. for ordinary to extra, among the sales were 2 cars Illinois sheep, 97 pounds, 7c; 2 cars 92 pounds 6¾c; 3 cars Michigan 93 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car 102 lbs, 7¾c; 2 cars 98 lbs, 7¾c; 2 cars 96 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car 106 lbs, 7¾c; 1 car 105 lbs, 7¾c. Swine: receipts 6,760, making 22,900 for the week, against 23,050 last week; none offered alive; dressed light and mand; 6¾@7¼c. fer western and 7¾@7¾c. for city.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Cattle: receipts during the last 48 hours were 3,812; market fairly active and prices steady; head of fair natives and cornfed Texans at $4.60@4.65; good to choice steers $5.00@5.50; common stockers $2.50@3.40; closing steady; shipments 1,600. Hogs: receipts 11,700; market dull, weak and lower; good to extra assorted lots selling at $5.25@5.40, with few sales above the inside price; fair light hogs sold at $4.80@4.90; shipments 7,566. Sheep: receipts 600; market fairly active and steady; $5.25 @6.75 for good to extra.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle moderately active and a fraction higher; sales 1,200 head; extra State and western steers $7.25@7.75; fair to good $6.50 to $7; common $5@5.50. Sheep unchanged; sales 6,000 at $5@7.75. Hogs firm; sales 5,000 at $8.50@9.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The jobbing trade is more active in all branches, but the demand from first hands is only moderate. The market for cotton goods is less steady, and price concessions and increased discounts are offered on some brands of bleached sheetings. Unbleached sheetings are reduced to 14c. Cottonades are selling freely. Prints are in good demand. Dress goods are more active. Woolens are sluggish but firm.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson

Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of lectures delivered by the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual life. Sent by mail, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All orders will receive immediate attention. Address as above. Consultation free. jan28

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from their own imprudence, by entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hours—From 9 A. M. to 12 P. M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:15

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces IMMEDIATELY a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.

CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.

feb14:MWF-W

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelope. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan17

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for daily, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marvels, impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 66 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, O. fe28:15

PLASTER.

100 bbls Eastern Calcined Plaster;
50 bbls Western Calcined Plaster,
For sale by J. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water stre et.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river at this point continues to recede steadily, with 7 feet 7 inches in the channel last evening. Weather clear and pleasant, and all that could be desired for out-door business, which we are sorry to say was not very active at the landing yesterday.

The towboats Sam Clark, Grand Lake and Tiger arrived, and the R. W. Skillinger, from Cincinnati, is among the first boats due. She was at Wheeling yesterday forenoon.

The fine side wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, will positively take her departure for Cincinnati this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The River and Iron Mountain, of Grey's Iron Line, are announced for business; the former will load for St. Louis and the latter for the Upper Mississippi.

Capt. Cox has not decided certainly as yet, but the probability is he will load the Messenger for New Orleans.

Notice was made some time since of three Mebaffey brothers, who reside at Georgetown, Pa., having taken in steamboating but not with serious disasters. Jesse, was carpenter on the W. H. Carter, when she exploded her boilers; James, was steward on the Nick Wall when she sunk on two different occasions; also on the Mary B. Poe when she burned. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert when she burned. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert when she burned. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert leaving for Pittsburgh. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert leaving for Pittsburgh. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert leaving for Pittsburgh. Hiram was steward on the R. J. Lockwood when she was sunk, also on the Geo. C. Wolf when she blew up, also on the Mollie Ewert leaving for Pittsburgh. Hiram was steward

HOME NEWS.

John B. Gough at Library Hall.

Chocolate, Vanilla, Strawberry, Bisque, Ice Creams, Frozen Custard and Lemon Water Ice, this afternoon at JACOB B. HUBLEY & Co's., in Library Hall Building.

List of Letters Held for Postage March 2.

Mrs. A. E. Austin, Saffield, Conn., 3c; Annie Boyle, Sellnsville, O., 1c; Geo. Hagely, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Israel McIntyre, West Overton, Pa., 3c; Jos. S. Kalbike, N. York, 3c; Jacob Springer, Florence, Iowa, 3c; W. A. Walden, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c. E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Till Tapped.

Last evening about seven o'clock, three young men entered R. Hay Son's shoe store on Federal street, near Park Way, and one asked to see some shoes. While examining them the other two walked to the back part of the room, under pretence of examining some shoes, and robbed the till of its contents, about $30. They all left the store then without making any purchases. The robbery was not discovered until some time afterwards.

County Officers' Returns.

The following county officers yesterday made returns to Controller Warner of the receipts of their respective offices during the month of February:

B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary	$2,155 90
John H. Hare, Sheriff	2,278 18
Joseph H. Gray, Register	324 75
Alex. Hiland, Orphans' Court Clerk	170 09
Total	$4,928 83

The officers who have not made returns are the Recorder, Coroner, Clerk of Courts and District Attorney.

Barrel Thief Captured.

For some time past grocers in the upper part of Allegheny have noticed that some person has been stealing their empty vinegar and molasses barrels. The police were notified, and last evening officer Simon Reil succeeded in capturing the thief. He was just in the act of removing a barrel in front of a grocery store on Ohio street. The officer conveyed his prisoner to the lockup, where he gave his name as Reitzel, and was locked up for a hearing to-day. He sold the barrels which he stole to a vinegar manufacturer, who bought them, not knowing how the young man came by them.

Excitement in Canonsburg.

On Sunday afternoon the quiet borough of Canonsburg was thrown into great excitement by the finding of the dead body of an infant on a pile of ashes. It appears that the body had been partially burned in the stove and afterward covered with snow. The snow was melted by the sun on Sunday, and a portion of the body was revealed. Squire McCullough was notified and proceeded to hold an inquest, but no evidence in regard to the parentage of the child, or how the body came to be buried where it was found could be adduced. In consequence a verdict of found dead was rendered, and the body ordered to be buried.

Allegheny Letter Carriers' Report.

During the month of February the letter carriers of Allegheny handled the following amount of mail matter:

DELIVERED.

Mail letters	68,051
Mail postal cards	5,609
Local letters	5,443
Local postal cards	1,029
Registered letters	192
Papers	39,481

COLLECTED.

Mail letters	31,042
Local letters	2,791
Postal cards	2,055
Papers	4,398

The Bolster-Tyler Contest.

Another hearing was had yesterday afternoon, before Commissioner Kirker, in the contested election case of Alderman Bolster and H. K. Tyler, of the Third ward, Allegheny. Several members of the election board of the first precinct, of the Third ward, were examined as to whether the board had made use of the registry on the day of the election. They testified that they had used it to a certain extent, but not as fully as the law required. It was also testified that some of the election officers had signed some of the election papers before the polls closed. After taking a mass of unimportant testimony, the hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

Brilliant Success.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising columns.

A Leading and Reliable Business House.

The establishment of Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 271 Liberty street, commends itself to the attention of dealers, by reason of the large and well selected stock of goods constantly kept on hand, the freshness, excellence and purity of their commodities, their liberal, generous and systematic system of business, their reputable and reliable name in business circles, their spirit of accommodation and fair dealing with their patrons, their honesty and truthfulness of representation and their reasonableness in prices. They promptly, faithfully and carefully fill all orders at the lowest market prices, and dealers can have every confidence that their orders will receive as strict attention as if they were personally present, and the result be to them a complete and guaranteed satisfaction.

Pittsburgh's Favorite Drug Store.

When a house, by its intrinsic merint, has secured a wide-spread and an enviable reputation, it seems almost a superfluity to say anything in its praise, and yet having yesterday looked in upon the full, fresh, complete and excellent assortment of drugs, medicines, and all the other et ceteras of the well furnished drug store of Joseph Browne, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, we cannot forbear suggesting to our readers that as they desire freshness and purity in the matter of medicines, they can at this house receive the full measure of gratification in their purchases, as Mr. Browne has an assortment that is no less than the very best in these respects. He has also for medicinal purposes, a *recherche* selection of English and Scotch ales, and the very purest and best Whiskies, Brandies, Wine and Rum. In addition to these articles of utility are numberless varieties of the beautiful, in elegant designs and beautiful tints, such as Vinegarettes, Perfume Cases, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, the most choice and exquisite.

Elegant New Stock.

The reception of a new stock of goods is an interesting event to the ladies in all cases, but especially important is the opening of new Spring goods this week at the fashionable dress goods house of Messrs. Moorhouse & Carsten, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, for several reasons. First. The stock received is elegant and extra in every sense of these words, the proprietors having taxed their usually good taste and judgment to procure a line of dress goods that should command the attention of those who value the fine and excellent qualities of such fabrics, and how well they have succeeded will be made evident from an examination of their elegant assortment, judiciously designed and superbly finished. There is opened this week a full line of Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Mohairs, Lace Curtains, English Chintzes, Percales and Mourning Goods. Second. Moorhouse & Carsten appreciate the fact that many people are induced to use the word "economy" for their motto, by reason of close finances, have placed their prices at a figure which can not fail to be pleasing to their patrons. In the matter of Striped Silks, they are unusually low, offering very good qualities, fresh and fashionable, at one dollar per yard. They are also offering extra inducements in Black Silks, which they are selling at prices that must give full satisfaction. In commendation of this firm we need say nothing, as their reputation for quality of goods, fairness of prices, variety of assortment, honest and fair-dealing, truthful representation, generous accommodation and courteous attention is proverbial and unquestioned. Call early and secure the choicest styles at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

How Engineer Lowry Calculates the Cost.

Mr. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer at the Water Works, has been making an estimate, and puts the entire cost of the new Water Works, lands, machinery, buildings, and all at $3,953,870.36. He divides the cost as follows:

Lands	$ 464,217 52
Machinery	1,247,550 60
Reservoirs	698,000 00
Pipes	1,497,103 20
Site for engine house and bridge	45,000 00
Salaries 2 years Mechanical Engineer's Department	28,999 88
Salaries 3 years in Civil Engineer's Department	60,799 76
Total cost	$3,953,870 36

ALLEGHENY CITY BUILDINGS.

Taking a Sharp Turn on Contractors.

At the time the contract for building the addition to the Allegheny City Buildings was made an agreement was entered into by Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co. to the effect that they would guarantee the completion of the building by the first of February, 1874, and they would forfeit $500 for each and every month after that date that the building remained unfinished. That time has come and gone, and still the building remains unfinished, and will not be completed for a month yet, providing the work is not pushed forward more rapidly than it has been of late. Yesterday the contractors presented a monthly estimate of work done, for payment, but the Controller refused to pay it, and informed the contractors that the bill must be laid before the Committee on City Property, when this question of the forfeit will be brought up against their bill. The contractors claim that the city first violated the contract by making some changes in the original plans. The committee will meet in a few days and consider the matter. At the same time the above contract was awarded, the contract for building the Troy Hill Engine House was awarded to Mr. Hazlett, who also agreed to have the building completed by first of February, and to forfeit $100 for every month after that date that the building remained unfinished. The building is not yet finished, but it is expected it will be within a couple of weeks. This matter will also be brought before the committee.

"THE PRAYER TEST."

Women in Council Yesterday

The Temperance Crusade—The Women's Idea of the Movement—Politics Out of the Question—Keeping to the one Issue Only.

Prayer and Faith the Weapons—Speeches, Prayers and Songs—Arranging Preliminaries.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to public announcement, another meeting was held at the Rev. Dr. Noble's church, Sixth avenue, to further discuss plans for advancing the proposed crusade against the saloon keepers. The gathering was held in the spacious lecture room of the church, which, at half past two o'clock, was comfortably filled with an audience,—among which was noticeable a good proportion of the masculine element. The people came crowding in during the next half hour, until the room was literally filled to overflowing with the friends of the "movement," all the seats crowded, the aisles blocked up, and many of the late comers, being compelled to stand in the hallway outside, or go home. The men generally occupied the aisles along the sides and at the rear of the room, and seemed to be as much interested in the proceedings as the more active participants, who had especial supervision over the proceedings. The audience, so far as the fair element was represented, was a peculiar one to respect to its composition, for it seemed to embrace representatives from every social station, and there was manifested throughout a dignified earnestness, that gave indication of a thorough appreciation, by the women, of the work before them.

When the designated hour arrived, Rev. J. Dermitt called the meeting to order and read a portion of the 1st chapter of Genesis and the 1st chapter of Isaiah, which he followed with prayer.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were approved, after which the President called for the report of the Executive Committee.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Hill, Secretary, in the absence of the Chairman, stated that the Committee had prepared in part a list of officers for a permanent organization, which were as follows:

President—Rev. Samuel Collins.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Allegheny; Mrs. Findly, Torrence Station; Mrs. D. Sterrett, Mrs. H. D. McGaw, Wilkins; Rev. Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. Linford, Allegheny; Mrs. W. W. Greer, Hulton; Mrs. John Livingston, Mrs. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Mrs. J. K. Smiley, Allegheny City; Mrs. Martha Woods, Mrs. A. J. Grainger, Miss Lizzie Crock, Mrs. George Finley, Miss A. Haller, Mrs. Wm. A. Herron, Miss L. Beeson, Pittsburgh.

Secretary—Mrs. A. Hill.

The Secretary, in reading the report, accompanied it with a statement that the Committee had not yet decided upon persons to fill the positions of Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary.

The motion was put on the confirmation of the nominations, which was carried.

REV. MR. DERMITT'S VALEDICTORY.

Rev. Mr. Dermitt then vacated the chair, and in resigning the position congratulated the ladies upon their success, in securing such officers, whose especial fitness for the work was an assurance of success.

In reference to the work to be done he was not disconsolate. The work moved slowly, but it was a good maxim to make haste slowly. The enemy was strongly intrenched, but the movement thus inaugurated and prosecuted, not alone by the power of man, but by God's power, would be successful. The day of success was at hand. The movement was only inaugurated two or three weeks ago, and yet already it had gained in such fierce and influence that its enemies—entrenched though they were—were yet trembling for the result. The weaker arm of society, as men called them, had undertaken the work, and they had manifested a power that indicated that the day of success was near at hand. And though this accursed traffic was entrenched behind Legislative enactment, and by the wealth and fashion and influence of a certain class of society, yet the movement was destined to be a success because He who was on the other side—He who was for the movement was more than all they that were against it.

The gentleman continued his remarks in this direction for some time, saying that God would redeem his inheritance from the saloon keeper and the devil, if the women but did their duty. The lines were to be drawn more closely, and every man and every woman would soon have to take a side.

As some of the pulpits had been giving out that the movement was a failure, they would be compelled to come out and define *their* position. The Pulpit and the Press would come over to the side of the crusaders, and public opinion would be so changed that instead of pouring cold water upon the movement, it would be upheld by public sentiment and be successful.

The gentleman concluded by returning his thanks for the courtesy with which he had been treated, and for the honor they had conferred upon him by choosing him as their temporary president.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

The President elect, Mrs. Rev. Samuel Collins, was then introduced, and said: "Ladies and friends, I am not in the habit of making speeches, and shall not attempt one now. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and will try to discharge the duties of the position in such a manner as will advance the interest of our cause. I have accepted the position from a clear sense of duty and nothing else, and I hope we will work together earnestly, that we may achieve success.

THE "EVENING STAR."

Mrs. Hill then read the following communication:

To the ladies of Pittsburgh engaged in the glorious work of laboring in the cause of temperance.

We bid you God speed in your noble work; our sympathies in our earnest prayers are with you. God grant that through your efforts the friends of humanity may be aroused to a sense of their duty, and may the glorious anthem of victory soon sound, and our beloved land be free from the terrible curse of intemperance.

R. D. NICHOLSON,
T. J. GILLESPIE,
GEO. A. ROSS,
Committee of "Evening Star Temple," No. 59, of True Templars of Pennsylvania.

The communication was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

THE POLITICAL LEVER.

The Secretary also read the following:

PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1874.

To the Ladies of this meeting—Before we can work effectually in this good cause, we should begin by having the law made to protect us in our work, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the Christian women of Pennsylvania, in their respective congregations, to meet and organize temperance societies, and to appeal to all men who profess and call themselves Christians to firmly refuse to vote for any candidates for the State Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for a law to protect women from the manifold suffering brought upon them by the manufacture of and traffic in spirituous liquors, and that a committee be appointed by the President of this meeting for the purpose of devising a proper organization of the women of this county, and of drafting an address to them in reference to their duties upon this all-important question.

Resolved, That if we cannot vote we can pray and use our influence—and that those who can do all this, and neglect to do it, rest under awful responsibility to God and their fallen men who are dying from intemperance daily before their eyes.

MRS. C. C. FOSTER.

Mrs. Hill said she would say amen to that with all her heart.

"AWAY WITH POLITICS."

A lady in the congregation arose and said, "Mrs. President, if you please, I object to that paper, and I hope it will not be adopted. Why, if we are going forward with the watchwords of God and Faith, I think we had better let politics alone. I am no woman suffragist, and I don't want to see us mixing in with politics; we don't have to appeal to the men any longer. We have appealed to our politicians and law makers long enough, and no success have we achieved. None at all—just none at all. We now take an appeal to the Higher power. We go